

# Hawaiian Gazette

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WHOLE NO. 2000.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## MADE A DISTRICT

Brig.-Gen. King Military Chief of  
These Islands.

## FORCES IN TWO CAMPS

Orders of Maj.-Gen. Merriam.  
"McKinley"—"Otis"—The Future.  
Companies to Be in Town.

## DISTRICT OF HAWAII.

Headquarters Department of Cal.,  
San Francisco, California,  
September 4th, 1898.

General Orders No.—

For better administration and  
subject to the approval of the Sec-  
retary of War, it is ordered that  
the Hawaiian Republic  
is hereby constituted a Military  
District, to be known as the Dis-  
trict of Hawaii, under Command  
of Brigadier-General Chas. King,  
U. S. V., with Headquarters at Hon-  
olulu. The Adjutant in charge of  
supplies depots in that City will, in  
addition, act as Chiefs of the staff  
departments they represent.

The troops present in the District  
will be consolidated into two camps,  
one to be called Camp McKinley  
consisting of the New York, New  
England, and Boston, and the  
Volunteer Engineers as now, under  
command of Col. T. H. Barber, 1st  
New York Volunteers; and another  
to be called Camp Otis comprising  
troops in the District and those  
commanded by the senior officer of  
those forces present.

By Command of  
MAJOR-GENERAL MERRIAM:  
JNO. B. BENNETT,  
1st Lieutenant 7th Infantry, A. D.  
C., Acting Assistant Adjutant  
General.

The above is the most important  
order since the United States troops  
reached Hawaii. In fact it is the only  
order of any consequence that has been  
issued. In relation to it Gen. Merriam  
said yesterday that Camp McKinley  
would continue for some time to be at  
its present location near Diamond  
Head. Camp Otis is within the race  
track at Kapiolani park. Camp Otis is  
likely to be elsewhere almost at any  
time at the notice of a few hours.

Gen. King now has in hand the mat-  
ter of selection of a permanent garri-  
son site and will use the name Camp  
Otis. The available land at Kahauiki  
is still favored for fort purposes and  
Gen. Merriam said yesterday that this  
or some other place that could be had  
would be taken and used without wait-  
ing for advices from Washington. Gen.  
King has the matter in hand and is a  
man to go ahead and settle things.  
The orders would indicate that Brig.  
Gen. King is to be here for some time.  
This, however, is uncertain.

It seems more than probable now  
that the whole of the Hawaiian Gov-  
ernment military establishment will be  
taken over by Gen. Merriam. It is his  
purpose to station two companies in  
the basement of the Executive Build-  
ing and to use the Drill Shed, the old  
Barracks and the Bungalow. Minister  
Cooper and the Cabinet objected to this  
on the ground that they wished the  
Executive building to resume its civil  
aspects once more and to be entirely  
without military household. It was  
further represented by the Cabinet or  
on behalf of the Cabinet that the Drill  
Shed and the Bungalow should still be  
reserved for the use of the National  
Guard of Hawaii. Both Gen. Merriam  
and Col. Barber took issue and referred  
to the First Regiment, N. G. H., as a  
"military association" contending  
that it had no standing as an element  
or factor of any sort of the United  
States forces, even after taking the  
oath on the 12th of August. It was fur-  
ther suggested by Gen. Merriam and  
Col. Barber in reply to an inquiry that  
they felt justified in taking possession  
of any public property here they might  
desire to use for military purposes and  
that they could not listen or yield to  
or consider any other interpretation of  
the joint resolution of Annexation or  
the instructions of President McKinley.

After the consultation, in which Gen.  
Merriam, Col. Barber and the Cabinet  
officer took part was held, the military  
men referred the case to the Agent of  
the United States, Harold M. Sewall,  
who addressed a note to Minister Cooper.  
It is believed that an answer was  
been sent, though Gen. Merriam said  
last evening that he had heard nothing  
of it. The only conclusion that can be  
drawn from what the Advertiser has  
been able to learn is that the two com-  
panies will be sent to the Executive  
building by Gen. Merriam without  
waiting for a verdict from Washington  
on the question raised by Minister  
Cooper. Gen. Merriam wished branch  
garrison in the city and at the Execu-  
tive building because there are the ac-  
commodations at hand and for sal-  
ing and other such purposes.

It is believed that much of the prop-  
erty of the N. G. H. will be taken over  
by the U. S. A. men.

Dr. Carmichael Coming.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 26.—Dr. W.  
D. Carmichael, at present in charge of  
the Marine Hospital Service of the Hawa-  
ian Islands. He will be stationed at  
Honolulu, and from that point will di-  
rect the work. There is one island  
upon which a large number of the leprosy  
cases are confined, and of these  
Dr. Carmichael will make a study.

And Maka Still Lives.

Maka, a native carpenter, is charged  
at the station house with larceny in  
the second degree. The property stolen  
was a wedding cake. It was trea-  
sured by a Kamehameha school couple  
recently married. Maka was doing  
some work on the residence and took  
a piece of the cake each day for des-  
sert. He gave some to a friend who  
told on him.

## SAYS NAVIGATION

"Kamaaina" Expresses  
on Future of Hawaii.

The Whaling Days—Cable a Bon-  
Land and Land Values—Tour-  
ists and Travelers.

MR. EDITOR.—Your leader in Saturday's Advertiser about real estate values  
has been no doubt of great interest to all  
your readers, but it seems that you do not  
believe in the future prosperity of the  
Hawaiian Islands, since they have been  
annexed by the United States. Now I beg  
to differ from you, entirely, as I do  
believe in the prosperity of the Hawaiian  
Islands under American rule. Your point  
that there is no available lands for farm-  
ers, I believe is not well taken.

Honolulu was prosperous when the  
whaling business was all and everything.  
Honolulu had been prosperous when  
sugar realized good prices. But Honolulu  
is not dependent on sugar. In fact most  
plantations outside of Oahu will send  
their sugars direct without touching Hon-  
olulu, as most of them have done heretofore.

What then is the backbone of Honolulu?  
"Navigation."

Honolulu is so situated on the Islands  
and the Islands are so located in the Pacific,  
that nothing can take their place as  
Central station in the Pacific unless some  
independent newspaper can make.

Look at the increase of steamer lines, which touch Hon-  
olulu on all routes across the Pacific.  
Does not every far seeing man admit, that  
we are only in the beginning of Greater  
Pacific Era?

Passengers from all parts of the world will  
visit Honolulu in large numbers and a great many will stay for a shorter or longer time. Yes, a great many well-to-do people will be enchanted by our climate and surroundings and will make Honolulu their home especially when they will be able to get telegraphic cable. That cable will be an everlasting boon for Honolulu. Vessels will call here for orders as at Falmouth and Queenstown. Invalids will come here for their health. Pleasure seekers will come here for a change and amusements. Tourism and travel will expand.

The spare room in or near Honolulu,  
which you say there is for 1,500 people, 300  
homesteads for a family of 5 heads each,  
will soon be filled up. And what then?

The present hotel accommodations  
are all engaged, as is intended, but  
not for many people, because all the  
hotels are full. Suppose now that  
no more people beside the 1,500 should  
come here, where will you berth them?

On the mountains or on the reef?

What then is the value of real estate?

It will increase naturally from year to  
year, without booming, till it has reached  
a value equal to that on Market street in  
San Francisco.

Honolulu cannot expand much and is very  
limited, but you cannot compare it with  
any California port, which has room for  
dwellings from the Coast to the interior  
of the United States.

You say that the respectable people or  
30 families or more will come here and then  
all your available space will be occupied.

Therefore you should advise subscribers  
"Hold on to your lands."

Respectfully,  
A KAMAAINA.  
Honolulu, H. I., Sept. 4, 1898.

## PRIVATE WEUSTER.

Another Boy in Blue Succumbs  
to Typhoid Fever.

Private William Webster, Company K, Eighteenth infantry, died at the military hospital Friday night and was buried from St. Andrew's Cathedral yesterday afternoon. Typhoid fever was the trouble. He came down on the Arizona and when Honolulu was reached was thought to be in a dying condition. The remains were interred in Nuuanu cemetery in the plot allotted to other soldiers who have died here.

The funeral was attended by all the  
members of Company K. Taps were sounded and three volleys were fired over the grave.

Missionary Schooner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The little  
schooner Queen of the Isles sailed  
this afternoon for the South Seas. She  
had aboard a number of missionaries  
bound for the Gilbert and Caroline  
Islands and her deck was stored with  
their effects. The vessel will sail first  
to Jakuit in the Marshall group, and  
from there trade between the other  
islands. She was built by Capt. Turner  
at Benicia, but she is commanded  
by an English captain, and it is the  
purpose of her owners to transfer her  
to a British registry.

All this and more for \$250.  
The paper thanks Mr. Shingle, Hawa-  
ian Commissioner at Omaha, for  
valuable information concerning the  
islands and the proposed excursion  
trip.

Has a "Ton" of Mail.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 25.—The es-  
tablishment of a transportation line  
between Seattle and Hawaii became a  
reality tonight when the steamer City  
of Columbia sailed for Honolulu and

## IN THE MILITARY

No More Boys in Blue Bound for  
Manila.

## LATE ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON

Arizona Passengers to Remain  
Here—Pay Day—Rations—Carri-  
son Site—Battalion.

No more troops will come to the Islands. This came as instructions to General Merriman by the Scandia. The regiments now at San Francisco will soon be mustered out. Brigadier-General King is ordered to remain with his forces until further notice. He will leave for Arizona and take rooms in town. Large tents will take the places of the small ones now at Kapiolani Park track. All of the New Yorkers and the engineers are now at Camp McKinley. The Arizona troops occupy the race track. There is no complaint about the camps except the dust. The heavy army wagons have powdered the roads and clouds of dust are constantly sweeping over the quarters.

The matter of short rations has been

traced up to the general commissary. A

board of officers, appointed to investigate,

had arrived at that point Saturday after-

noon. Their report is yet to come.

The men at the park were in a better

position Saturday night than in many days.

Most of them were paid off. The others

will receive their money today. All the

boys off had a square meal in town and an extra good time Saturday night.

Colonel Barber's report on a location for a

permanent barracks has been forwarded

by General Merriman to the

Scandia. It is a statement of the conditions sur-

rounding the several tracts surveyed with

the recommendation of Kahauiki.

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# NEW POLICY NOW

Great Britain and Russia at Odds in China.

## LORD SALISBURY'S LATEST SAY

"Sphere of Influence" — China's Rulers Between Two Fires—Statement of Compromise Grounds.

### BRITISH PRESSURE.

LONDON, August 27.—The Peking correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The situation has become acute. The relations between the Tsung-li Yamen and Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, are strained to the point of rupture. Sir Claude Macdonald has intimated that any failure by China to observe Great Britain's wishes will be accepted as a casus belli.

In support of Sir Claude Macdonald the fleet has concentrated at Wei-hai-wei and Hankow, and all the war ships under 500 tons have been mobilized in the Yang-tse river. The naval demonstration is solely directed against China, as it is semi-officially stated that the existing relations with Russia are cordial.

Lord Salisbury has abandoned the policy of the open door substituting for it a policy of sphere of influence. Diplomatic conferences have been of recent occurrence in the last few days. Lord Salisbury insists upon a recognition by the other powers of the "sphere of influence." In the same instrument whereby Great Britain recognizes Russia's position in Manchuria, Russia is requested to acknowledge the paramountcy of England in the Yang-tse valley, and guarantee that her territorial requirements shall be permanently respected.

Great Britain is willing to drop her protest in respect to the Newchung Railway, but Russia is required to cancel her agreement with China that the country having the largest financial interest should arbitrate any dispute connected with the Peking-Hankow Railroad. The negotiations are confined to Peking.

The British Embassadors at St. Petersburg and Peking are in close communication.

### VIOLENT "SCENES."

LONDON, August 27.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says:

Violent scenes are reported to have occurred between Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, and M. Pavloff, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, owing to the latter's commanding the Tsung-li Yamen to revoke its agreement with the Hong Kong bank under pain of the Czar's strong displeasure. The Chinese are inclined to obey M. Pavloff, seeing that the British confine themselves to verbal protest.

The position is now worse than ever. All the Russian ships have returned to Port Arthur, while the British vessels are assembling at Wei-Hai-Wei and Chefoo. British activity prevails ashore at Port Arthur.

The action of the Russians at Newchung indicates an intention on their part to remain there in strong force, whether they build the Tsin-tsin Railway in other directions.

### SANTIAGO.

Clergy Want Their Old Pay—American Schools.

NEW YORK, August 24.—A Herald special from Santiago says:

The entire clergy, from Archbishop Crespo down, have sent to Customs Collector Donaldson their regular monthly "impress" for the payment of their salaries, as was the custom under the Spanish regime.

The Archbishop's salary is \$12,000. Donaldson has also been presented with claims from the professor of the institutional schools, the police and other bodies.

Instructions have been asked for from Washington.

SANTIAGO, August 24.—Gen. Wood has settled the school question on the American basis and 400 children here will renew their studies September 15th.

### FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, August 24.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says:

Great uneasiness is felt over the repetition of last year's failure of the harvest. In seven districts of the Province of Kazan and largely in the Provinces of Samara, Saratoff, Simbirsk, Viatka and Herm the corps are almost worthless. Even the landed gentry are beginning to ask the Government for relief and the prospects of a famine are most grave. The Ministers of the Interior and of Finance are sending out agents to make inquiries and to purchase corn. It is rumored that in some districts the peasants are breaking into the communal granaries and helping themselves.

### COIN FOR TROOPS.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24.—About \$1,000,000, mostly in gold and silver coin, will be carried from here on the Scandia for the payment of United States troops in the Philippines and at Hawaii. The coin will be guarded by a detachment of soldiers.

### NOT THE WISEST WAY.

It is not always best to wait until it is needed before buying a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Quite frequently the remedy is required in the very busiest season or in the night and much inconvenience and suffering must be borne before it can be obtained. It costs but a trifle as compared with its real worth and every family can well afford to keep it in their home. It is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

# OUT IN MANILA

Report That Boys in Blue Are Now Homesick.

## BUSINESS BOOM IN THE TOWN

Reports Concerning the Insurgents. Has Been Fighting—Americans Are Popular.

### TROOPS HOMESICK.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The World's special cable from Manila says:

The American troops are homesick and disgusted. They hope the Philippines will not be retained by the United States. Aguinaldo is in an ugly mood. The insurgents would have pillaged Manila and confiscated the property there had they not been stopped from doing so by the Americans. They profess friendship for the Americans and are allowed in the city when unarmed.

The transports Rio and Pennsylvania have arrived.

### A BOOM IN MANILA.

MANILA, August 22.—Business is booming in Manila, supplies of all sorts being landed rapidly. The whole number of prisoners taken proves to be 13,000, a figure considerably larger than the highest estimates immediately after the battle. They delivered up 15,000 stands of arms. The troops continue in peaceful possession of the city of Manila and suburbs.

### PRIESTS AND PAPERS.

MANILA, August 24.—The natives assert that the religious orders are investigating opposition to American supremacy.

Newspapers published in both English and Spanish have already appeared.

### SPANIARDS AND INSURGENTS.

MADRID, August 24.—The Government has a dispatch from Rios, Governor of the Vizcaya Islands and successor of Gen. Jaudenes in the Governor Generalship of the Philippines, saying that there has been bloody fighting between the Spanish troops and insurgents, with an estimated loss to the latter of 500 men. The Spanish losses were "unimportant." The dispatch says a number of insurgents chiefs were captured and shot.

### INSURGENT ATTITUDE.

MANILA, August 24.—At a conference to day between the insurgents and Americans, the former declared emphatically that they were willing to cooperate with the Americans and to surrender their arms promptly if assured that the islands would remain either an American or British colony, under the protectorate of the United States or Great Britain. Otherwise the insurgent leaders asserted that they would not dare to disarm and must positively refuse to do so. They threaten fresh rebellion within a month if the Americans withdraw.

### ORDER IN MANILA.

MANILA, August 24.—Perfect order has thus far been maintained in Manila under American control. The city is quiet and seems almost to have resumed its normal business and social activity.

### ENGLISH FAVOR AMERICANS.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The Manila correspondent of the Sun says: "The greatest interest is manifested in the ultimate disposition of the islands. Englishmen who are in business here are anxious for the Americans to hold the whole group, and many Spaniards believe that this would be the best solution of the problem. They say that business will be impossible under the conditions and the Filipinos would not be able to establish or maintain a government. Aguinaldo represents only a small fraction of the natives and trouble would surely follow if he had control. The English declare that if the islands are given back to Spain or handed over to the Filipinos they will have to quit."

### SPAIN'S EFFORTS.

MADRID, August 23.—The opposition parties, supported by the press and public opinion, are urging the government to resist the American pretensions in the Philippines. The belief is general that Germany, Russia and France will oppose America annexing any considerable portion of the archipelago.

### HEAT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Today was the hottest August day on record. The highest degree of temperature at the weather office was 88 degrees at 4 o'clock. The temperature at street level was 96 degrees for more than an hour from 4 until after 5 o'clock.

Heat prostration cases began to pour into police headquarters early in the morning and there was no let up till midnight. Horses fell in the streets in all parts of the city. In the tenement district sweat shop workers—mothers and babies—gasped for breath.

### CECIL RHODES WINS

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Aug. 23.—In the Cape Colony assembly general elections, which are now in progress, Cecil Rhodes and Mr. Oates, candidates of the progressive party, opposed to the Afrikanerbond which is largely representative of President Kruger's interests in South Africa, have been elected by an overwhelming majority in Little Nyanqualand, a maritime district in the northwest of the colony.

### CHIEF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA, Aug. 22.—Justice McColl has been promoted to the Chief Justiceship of British Columbia.

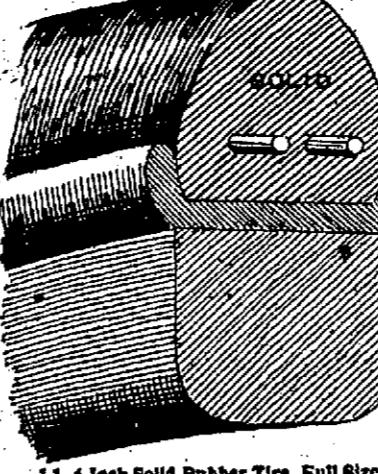
A new puisine judge will not be appointed for some time yet.

### SCHLEY BETTER.

WESTPORT, CONN., August 24.—Schley's condition is much improved this morning.

# Solid Rubber Tires

are unequalled for resilience and durability. We utilize all the latest improvements, besides special devices of our own. Endless wires located within the rubber at high tension securely hold the rubber in the channel. The shape of the rubber and channel prevents the side wear, and cutting so common in most other tires, while the patent projecting convex flange effectually protects the felloe from injury, besides presenting a neat and tasty appearance. They cannot come off or get out of the channel.



11-4 Inch Cushion Rubber Tire, Full Size.

## Cushion Tires

specially constructed of a softer yet tough compound, are a combination of the pneumatic and solid. They are more resilient than the solid, but less than the pneumatic. They prevent all noise and clatter and nearly all of vibration. There being no air chamber, there can be no puncture.

+++++

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# DETROIT

# JEWEL

## STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

### MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

### EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

### CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

### WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

### MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

### MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

# Don't Wait.

If you need shoes buy them now. Napoleon won battles because he never waited for the enemy; he got there first.

Business success is won in the same way.

We don't wait for stores to get the new creations in shoes, we get them ourselves. Come and see.

◆◆◆

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,  
SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.  
FORT STREET.

# CASTLE & COOKE LTD.

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If you don't know what, you want our bicycle man, R. C. Geer, will help you out.

◆◆◆

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From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 4d. and in cases containing six times the quantity, 1s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

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THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COMPANIES  
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Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

1700

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S  
New York Line.

The fine steel bark Johanna will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about October 15th.

If sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial

## Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDALE, Manager.

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette  
(Semi-Weekly).

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

## FIJI TEA ESTATE

Scientist Guppy Writes an Interesting Letter.

## HE MAKES APPEAL TO HAWAII

Natives of the South are Dying Out—A Colony Twenty-Five Years Old—War Comment.

MR. EDITOR:—I am at present staying at the Wainunu Tea Estate in Vanua Levu and this gives me an opportunity of referring to the tea industry of Fiji. The cultivation of tea in this British colony has been hampered by very serious difficulties which in the case of one estate proved insurmountable, and it was in consequence closed. The other surviving estates are at Wainunu, and it has long been going through troubled waters. The obstacles, however, are not connected with the growth of the plant, which thrives wonderfully well, nor with the quality of the tea, since the testimony in its favor is abundant. They are concerned with the difficulty and cost of procuring labor, and with the limited market which the colony offers for the lucrative disposal of its own tea. The white population of Fiji has not increased since the islands were annexed nearly a quarter of a century ago, and its consumption of tea would in itself barely keep the local industry above water. Secure in their supplies of Indian and Ceylon teas, the Australian merchants have not facilitated the sale of the Fijian article; and thus tea cultivation has been for years leading a struggling existence in this colony. Had it not been for the pluck and enterprise displayed by Captain Robbie of Levuka and by Mr. G. Barratt, the manager of the estate, the undertaking would have been abandoned long ago.

Hawaii, as I apprehend, is now a part of the Great Republic. I wonder whether in the moment of her triumph she would extend a hand to this struggling little group, by making Fijian teas more widely known not only amongst her own people but also in America.

I have been spending much time in the mountains geologizing and botanizing. Most of the interior of this island is in its primeval condition, almost all the natives living at the coast. Travel is accordingly beset with many difficulties, and it is more difficult to climb the mountains, which are not over 4,000 feet high than it is to accomplish the ascent of Mauna Loa. One is always being scorched up or baked through. A dozen times in the day one has to wade or swim across swollen rivers, and the wretched bush-paths are often nearly obliterated on account of the dying out of the people. Apart, however, from such matters it is interesting to note that the unfortunate Fijian is in many ways being assisted in the path downward to extinction. There are signs, however, that the Governor is quite prepared to act in some decisive way when the opportunity offers. He is hampered by a native policy not of his own creation, a policy which after a duration of nearly a quarter of a century is resulting in the extinction of the aborigines and in the decrease of the white population. The system of harnessing white men and natives together in the local government of the islands is I am glad to hear about to break down. Many of the most important ordinances directed to preserving the aboriginal race have long been practically in abeyance. The white magistrate is terribly handicapped by the relatively independent position which the Roko or Governor of his province occupies. He can only suggest things to him, but the Roko merely promises and there everything ends.

The war of course in the absorbing topic down here; and in common with other Englishmen I cannot help thinking that England will benefit by the success of American arms almost as much as the citizens of the United States. The use of might on the side of right has not been of too frequent occurrence in the world's history—I mean the exercise of might without the ulterior object of self-aggrandizement. It would be a grand thing if America could give the world an altruistic lesson and introduce a new ethical code for the nations. The absorption of the Philippines would I venture to think rather spoil the object lesson. To convert the heathens to Christianity and their lands to his own uses has been too often John Bull's method of procedure. I have employed here the language of a recent critic of England and her colonies. Let us hope that the United States of America will inaugurate another policy altogether.

H. B. GUPPY, M. B. Wainunu, Vanua Levu, Fiji, July 12, 1898.

## CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me sound and well.

J. R. GIBBS, Fincastle, Va.

I had chronic diarrhoea for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me.

S. L. SHAVER, Fincastle, Va.

Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaver are prominent farmers and reside near Fincastle, Va. They procured the remedy from Mr. W. E. Casper, a druggist of that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

## Rapid Transit Manager.

C. G. Ballentyne has been elected by the directors manager of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company. Mr. Ballentyne has taken the lead in the plan of supplying rapid transit for the city and was the choice of all interested for the post to which he has been assigned. He has been successful as manager for the Hawaiian Gazette Company and for some time at least will continue with the printing and publishing business in which he is interested.

## For the Queen.

In a recently published book is the following anecdote about the British Queen:

A Presbyterian minister who was called on at short notice to officiate at the parish-church of Crathie in the presence of the Queen, and, transported by this tremendous experience, burst forth in rhetorical supplication: "Grant that as she grows to be an old woman she may be made a new man; and that in all righteous causes she may go forth before her people like a goat on the mountains."

## GEN. ALGER TALKS

## Secretary of War on Mustering Out of Troops.

Many Volunteers Would Like to Remain in Service—Positions—Patriotism of Employers.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Secretary of War Alger is in New York on his way from Washington to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I.

When asked about the mustering out of the troops he said:

"That is very difficult matter and has been delayed to give us a chance to make the best move."

"All of the volunteers who have seen service either at Santiago or at Manila with few exceptions, will be mustered out. Many of the volunteers want to remain in the service and for days I have been besieged with letters, petitions and personal appeals by the friends of such regiments to keep them in the service."

"Of course, a large army is necessary and will be kept up. Nevertheless we feel that there are many who made a pecuniary sacrifice to get to the front and now that they are not wanted we want to give them back to their families and business. I do not know just when the official order of muster out will be given, but I think it will be given within a week."

"What will the Government do for the many volunteers who may find it impossible to go their old positions back?" was asked.

"That is another proposition. I trust there will not be many such cases, as I trust the patriotism of the employers is great enough to preclude such a possibility. But the Government can do nothing in case the men are refused their old positions. The Government is not conducting an employment bureau."

## TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24.—There are to be mustered out of active service soon twenty-eight batteries of artillery, nine regiments of cavalry and 62 regiments of infantry.

These infantry regiments recruited up to the full strength number 80,000 men; the cavalry about 11,000, and the artillery about 5,000. The total number reached 96,000.

## A BLACKSMITH'S STORY.

He Became so Run Down That Work Was Almost Impossible—His Whole Body Brought With Pain.

From the Bridgewater Enterprise.

Mr. Austin Fancy is a well known blacksmith living at Baker Settlement, a hamlet about ten miles from Bridgewater, N. S. Mr. Fancy is well known in the locality in which he lives. He is another of the legion whose restoration to health adds to the popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Fancy related his story of illness and renewed health to a reporter of the Enterprise as follows:—"During the last winter, owing I suppose to overwork and impure blood, I became very much reduced in flesh, and had severe pains in the muscles all over my body. I felt tired all the time, had no appetite, and often felt so low spirited that I wished myself in another world. Some of the time, necessity compelled me to undertake a little work in my blacksmith shop, but I was not fit for it, and after doing the job, would have to lie down; indeed I often felt like fainting. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using a couple of boxes, I felt a decided relief. The pains began to abate, and I felt again as though life was not all dreariness. By the time I had used six boxes I was as well as ever, and able to do a hard day's work at the forge without fatigue and those who know anything about a blacksmith's work, will know what this means. Those who are not well, will make no mistake in looking for health through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves thus driving diseases from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaver are prominent farmers and reside near Fincastle, Va. They procured the remedy from Mr. W. E. Casper, a druggist of that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

## CUBANS BAD LOT

## Rob the Camps of Their Friends the Americans.

Patriots Causing No End of Trouble in Cuba—Spanish Still Fight. A Spanish Protest.

## THIEVING PATRIOTS.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 23.—On the breaking up of General Wheeler's camp on Caney road on Friday, tents and general equipment of division quarters were left in charge of the quartermaster's department. During the night Cubans stealthily confiscated all tents, stores and personal effects of the soldiers. There is no clue to the robbers.

On Saturday General Lawton ordered the ammunition and arms to be brought into town, but it was too late. Everything was gone. General Kent's brigade, stationed three miles from Santiago, also lost their tents, and the soldiers marched into town barefooted—shoes and everything portable have been stolen. The Cubans are equipping themselves with arms, tents and provisions of the Americans. They are continually stalking about the camps, and constant vigilance is necessary.

## CUBAN TROOPS.

NEW YORK, August 24.—A dispatch to The Herald from Madrid says:

"There is a growing feeling of irritation which has been discussed fully in Ministerial circles at the failure of the insurgents to respect the protocol and the order for the cessation of hostilities. An important political personage said:

"If matters are continued thus, Spain's repartition of Cuban troops unless the United States could give a guarantee that Spanish interests will be safeguarded from the piratical inclination of the insurgents is out of the question."

"The matter is at such a point that, if the insurgents continue hostilities the Government, according to the most important Ministerialists, will give orders to the Spanish troops to take the offensive against those insurgents who do not respect the protocol."

H. S. Rubina, Consul for the Cuban delegation, said it was possible that small bands of Cubans were still fighting in the interior. There are no telephone or telegraph wires running over the island and he thought it possible some of the bands were not aware of the cessation of hostilities.

## DENIED OFFICIALLY.

MADRID, August 24.—The Government definitely denies sending an order to Blanco to resume hostilities against the insurgents.

## REPORT OF ANOTHER BATTLE.

LONDON, August 24.—According to a dispatch from Madrid to a local news agency there has been serious fighting between the Spanish and insurgents in Cuba, in which the insurgents lost 500 killed and wounded. The report cannot be confirmed from other sources.

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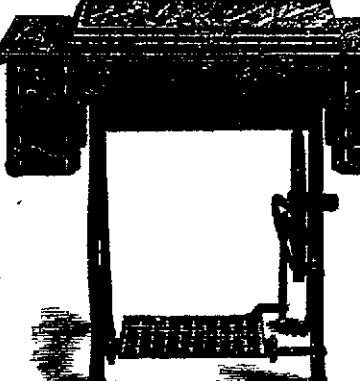
VICTIMS OF AMERICAN GUNNERY.

Here is a pictured tribute to the skill of the American gunner more eloquent than words can paint. Of the two ships of Cervera's fleet, the Cristobal Colon and the Maria Teresa, the former was exceptionally fast, but our gunners overbalanced her speed and she was conquered after a run of sixty miles.

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**Vapo-Resolene** Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Resolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, boronous to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable medicine from

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**Bookbinding**

Hawaiian Gazette Office.

The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

### ART IN Furniture AND Furniture Coverings.

Although the tendency nowadays is to have a variety of coloring in a room, the colors of each piece of furniture must be carefully studied out if you desire a pleasing effect. With taste and a little careful study you can get the same rich effect with half the money. In buying the most expensive goods you are generally sure of a rich and artistic effect, but if you use good judgment you can get the same effect at half the price.

In our semi-tropical climate a very essential point is to have your furniture covering harmonize with the surroundings—your room furnishings as well as the outside surroundings. Not only do these furniture coverings present a pleasing effect to the eye, but they also save your furniture.

### You don't have to work

for money you save. And the shrewd provider for the home will take advantage of every opportunity to save that which presents itself. That's why our portiere sales are such a success. Everybody who looks at the values—and the prices—sees the bargain and the bounty of quality and attractive patterns enormous.

Our repair department is run on the saving-to-you plan. We give you the best service for the least price.

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GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

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That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY ..... SEPTEMBER 6, 1898.

## REAL ESTATE VALUES.

The speculation in homestead lots in and near the city expands. We have said heretofore, that the local abundance of money has largely, though not altogether created it, and feeds it. But the foundations of an abundant market at home will not stand the pressure of a ten-story speculation.

Just what the immediate needs of residents and immigrants are, in the way of dwelling houses, it is not easy to determine. There appears to be a very large number of vacant lots in the city. We are informed that there are over 300 desirable building lots in and near the city now upon the market. If a residence were erected on each of these, and occupied by the average family of five persons, there would be accommodations for about 1,500 persons. We refer to lots beyond the reach of the poor man, the native, or the average Portuguese. There are in this city 2,885 Americans, English and Germans of both sexes. These would require, on the basis of five persons to the family, about 400 residences, as indicated in the census report. If building lots numbering over 300 are added to the 400 lots already occupied there should be an increase of fifty per cent in the total American, English and German population immediately in order to occupy them. These occupants must be people of "means," though the word is indefinite. As it is pretty well demonstrated that the trades and professions are full, they must be people of "independent means." How far experience will permit us to expect such people to immigrate we cannot say. The great health resorts of the United States, with few exceptions, have been extremely disappointing in this respect, because the average man grossly exaggerates the number of people who have independent means, and he invariably forgets that a family of independent means prefers, as a rule, to reside near to its relatives and old friends.

We do not present accurate statistics, but suggest some figures and comparisons. These may indicate that the local or even foreign absorption of homestead land has or soon will reach its limits.

If there should, however, be a large influx of the "one hundred" people, or those who prefer climate to all things, there will be a steady demand for the homestead lots. Of this class, where there is one rich family, there are a hundred poor ones. This, we believe, is the experience of Southern California, which undoubtedly has the most desirable climate in America.

If there had been such a disposition of our lands, that there were today large tracts of back country open to settlers who could at once supply the larger part of their own needs, this city, like every city with a rich and well populated back country behind it, would increase rapidly in population.

In flush or boom times there is invariably an exaggeration of facts which may justify a rise in real estate values. The "crowd" never keeps on an even keel. It is a "bull" or a "bear." It declines a moderate course. Its capacity for inventing reasons in favor of the most absurd propositions is marvelous. And the more ignorant the crowd is of the economic laws which regulate the values of real estate, the more positive it is in its beliefs.

We do not here assert that the values of land are excessive. We simply suggest the consideration of a few facts on the subject.

## THE CHINESE CASE.

A large class of people in the United States regard the Chinese with the same feelings as the old or orthodox divine regarded some of his unregenerate friends. "You are unrepentant," he said, "and collectively deserve and will get eternal damnation. But I have much respect for each of you, individually, and will dine with you even if I believe you ought to be damned."

This class of people denounce the Chinese in their national form but gladly employ them whenever they can make money out of them, or save money through them.

As members of the Chinese nation they are regarded as heathen who worship idols and cheapen wages. But if money can be made out of them, their heathenism ceases to be offensive, and their acceptance of cheap wages becomes a flourishing industry. The national game played with the Chinese is "Head I win, tail you lose."

On these Islands, our local policy has been to permit them to largely out-

number ourselves (the Anglo-Saxon), so long as we could make money out of them, and they kept quiet.

The majority of the Chinese resident here were cordially invited and financially assisted, we believe, to locate here by our great planting interest. They have been encouraged to improve our waste lands and make them very profitable in rice and bananas. Even Mr. Frank Damon has preached openly in this place, to the Chinese, the revolutionary doctrine of the "brotherhood of man," at the same moment that our dominant political party declared that "the Chinese must go."

So, on the whole, it is very difficult to work out the correct moral latitude and longitude on the Chinese question.

The Chinese naturally enough ask that those invited to settle here, those who have become Christians, those who have married natives, should obtain political protection of some kind under the new organic act which shall govern the territory.

Upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence, they are entitled to have it. But their rights are no longer governed by those somewhat obsolete principles. Congress has adopted a policy regarding the Chinese. As a matter of simple justice, it should clearly protect our long resident Chinese.

We believe that it is very doubtful whether Congress will give them any political rights. They have already treaty rights which protect persons and property. Congress will hardly understand the situation clearly enough to make any exceptions in their favor. The Commissioners may, and perhaps will recommend that special provisions be made for them in the organic law, but the labor party will become suspicious, and its powerful influence will oppose such provisions.

Uncle Sam will probably use this language to them: "You are much better off than you were in China. You have made, and are making a good thing out of your residence in Hawaii. I used to shout often about the dignity of labor, but since you have cheapened it, it ceases to be dignified unless it is purely American labor. Be contented as you are."

It is fortunate for the Chinese that their case was presented so judiciously and clearly by Mr. Hatch. They may be assured that their case is well understood by the Commissioners.

## NEGRO FIGHTERS.

The colored Regulars have distinguished themselves during the war. The Washington Post says: "If it had not been for the Negro Cavalry, the Rough Riders would have been exterminated."

A Southern soldier writes to that paper: "I am not a negro lover. My father fought with Mosby's Rangers and I was born in the South, but the negroes saved that fight and the day will come when Gen. Shafter will give them credit for their bravery." The New York Sun repeats the same story. The New York Mail and Express says: "The Tenth Regiment (colored) marched by the side of the Rough Riders up the terrible hill at Caney. They never faltered. The rents in their ranks were filled as soon as made. Flying as they marched, their aim was splendid, their coolness superb, and their courage aroused the admiration of their comrades."

These men repeated on Cuban soil the story of the assault by Grant's troops at Petersburg. A colored brigade in making an assault lost nearly fifty per cent of its men in killed and wounded in less than fifteen minutes. They never flinched. The losses at Caney were trifling as compared to this.

The comment of the true soldier on this is, that if men of any race or color are thoroughly trained, and the men have confidence in their officers, they do not lack in bravery. The excessive loss of the officers of the regiment at Caney shows that they led their men, instead of following them.

## PARTY ALLEGIANCE.

If Uncle Sam does happen to give Hawaii a District of Columbia Government, the opportunities for work for a Republican organization are by no means lessened. They are increased if the advocates of centralized government are victorious, fight it out until every last one of them is buried in a political grave. Never give up the liberal republican government ship — The Bulletin.

If the Republican party to which the Bulletin has unreservedly pledged its allegiance fixes upon this territory, by its majorities in Congress, a centralized government will it not be in the nature of treason to that party for the local Republicans here to fight the advocates of that form of government until every last one of them is buried in a political grave?" Those who accept the political grave must accept party discipline.

To bury the Republican party in a political grave because it does not do what the Earliest Patriots here want it to do will be rather a tough job especially if President McKinley must be tumpled into the grave with the rest.

## CUBA AND SUGAR.

Another very important factor in fixing the value of sugar, and sugar stocks in this place, will be the future production of sugar in Cuba.

There is a disposition growing on the Mainland to give Cuba the benefit of free sugar as a reciprocity measure. At the present time it is improbable to predict what relation Cuba will have to our tariff. The probabilities, however, are that, as the Federal Government will be forced to govern Cuba, directly or indirectly, the policy of making Cuban sugars free will gradually prevail. It is the natural and commercial way of developing the resources of a country whose future is important to American interests. It was most successfully tried with Hawaii. Why will it not succeed with Cuba?

Aside from comprehending the general policy of the country towards Cuba, it is difficult to forecast the course of events. Cuban affairs of all kinds are in a transition condition. Few men living, and certainly no persons here have any clear, definite or valuable knowledge of those conditions. The problem there is too complicated to be clearly understood here. The stories furnished by "correspondents," the items sent by travelers do not give the reliable data needed in order to frame a sound business judgment. The opinions of men not accustomed to study economic and social questions are worthless.

It seems to be admitted, however, that the area and soil of Cuba could soon, under proper management, produce more sugar than is now consumed in the United States. One thousand of its forty-three thousand square miles could easily supply that amount. It has already produced 1,000,000 of tons per annum. It should readily increase it to 2,000,000 of tons.

There is now over \$50,000,000 of American capital invested in the Cuban sugar plantations. The mills are said to be intact. A large and abundantly sufficient laboring class, skilled in the cultivation of cane, is on the ground. The business of sugar making is already learned. It is not a new industry which requires the training of men; or will cause great losses through ignorance, repeated blunders; nor is it to be rated as a "costly experiment." The island is only a "stone's throw" from the Mainland. It will soon be overrun with adventurous people with more or less capital. The cause of bad government will be at least partially removed. One of the most important items in the account is the fact that there is a large population ready and willing to cultivate cane, as a matter of necessity.

On the other hand, no one can predict at present what the political future will be. There may be such political unrest as will prevent the development of the sugar or any industry, during the next few years. This may prevent the influx of capital. The Federal Government may not be able, with its military forces, to preserve order and restore confidence.

Those who like to believe that it will

require a long period for Cuba to recover from the desolation of civil war must remember that a rich agricultural country recovers from desolation and devastation with surprising rapidity.

It is said that one year after the German army over-ran Northern France, there were surprisingly few evidences of devastation in existence.

After our Civil War it was generally believed that so extensive was the general wreck of the social fabric it would be utterly impossible to produce cheap cotton for a half century. But the soil was not destroyed and men had to work in order to live. The

price of cotton dropped so low that legions of Northern men were ruined financially by misunderstanding the recuperative power of the soil.

Aside from the labor question, the possibilities of Cuba in the future are a most serious threat to the prices of sugar in the United States, and therefore to the permanent value of sugar stocks here. The transition period of that Island involves so many unknown factors that anyone who claims to understand them is surely a fool. Speculation in sugar stocks for permanent investment, under such conditions is really of the "wild cat" order. Regarding speculations for an immediate rise we have nothing to say. Such speculations are carried on in every stock exchange without the least regard to the intrinsic merits of the stocks. It is merely playing with fire.

The influence of the Philippines on sugar values has not been considered.

## LOOTING THE CHINESE.

Certain men who have enlisted in the army for a war in the interests of pure humanity, yesterday looted the fruit garden of a Chinaman in Mauna valley. It was an act of robbery and piracy committed almost under the flag, and upon a class of men who have heretofore been protected by the Government of Hawaii.

So far as the Regulars are concerned,

it is believed that owing to the very strict discipline maintained over them, they are innocent of any crime against property.

The enforcement of discipline by the Volunteer officers is in many cases very lax. Men who are not accustomed to deal with masses of men are helpless in a crowd. For the Volunteers are and must remain a "crowd" until they are trained to act like machines.

The commanding officer is primarily responsible for the conduct of the forces under him. He is subject to court martial and punishment for the misbehavior of his men, upon proof that his vigilance could have prevented it.

The instances of lawlessness in Mauna valley are no doubt extremely annoying to the commanding officer here, and he will take measures to prevent their repetition.

## LOCAL EXPANSION.

"A Kamaaina," whose letter appears in another column, is entirely mistaken in saying that the "Advertiser" does not believe in the future prosperity of the Hawaiian Islands." That is the sort of comment made on journals throughout the country, whenever they suggest a halt in speculation. An editor in Southern California was run out of a town a few years since because he published an opinion that certain lots were hardly worth \$1,000 each. His paper was ruined. The lots are now offered at \$75 each and "no buyers."

We earnestly discourage "booms," and exaggerated opinions about values, that create unwholesome excitement in a community, injure the young men, and invariably end in much distress.

The words used by "a Kamaaina,"

regarding the future of these Islands, are almost identical with the vague, glittering words used everywhere in the country by "boomers." In every enterprising town, and there are many thousands of them, there is a class of active and respectable citizens who present with great force and eloquence certain special reasons why each town is destined to be a great commercial center." This class says: "Our town has peculiar facilities, and its geo-

graphical position is such as to secure

for it enormous growth." We have seen these very words used in some hundreds of prospectuses issued by towns and cities, fifteen years ago, when very moderate prices now prevail.

No doubt the Nicaragua canal will benefit these Islands in due time. But the opinions of constant students in the British shipping trade are really more valuable in this matter than the talk of inexperienced men who know nothing about the laws that govern commerce.

There is San Diego. Its boom burst in 1887. No doubt "it has the finest climate in the United States." No doubt

"it has the finest harbor excepting that of San Francisco, on the Coast." But values steadily decline. Its active men say the construction of the Nicaragua canal will vastly benefit it. But if you ask the steamship men to invest in the place on the strength of it, they laugh at you.

There should be no objection to hopeful views of the future. It is exaggerated views spread about by men who, on cross examination, would exhibit a painful ignorance of the literature of commerce, that do infinite harm. These purely speculative views demoralize business men.

As to the values of real estate, there are so many influences that operate to make them rise or fall, it is simply guess work to predict now what they will be in the future.

When the city of Washington was founded, the shrewd operators believed that the land north of the capital was of the highest value. Seventy-five years later, it had hardly increased in price. It was shown recently in one of the New York courts, that land in Harlem, now a part of the city, was cheaper in price in 1876 than in 1803, in spite of the vast growth of the city. Excellent land in large quantities within a few miles of the city, may be purchased for one-half the price it sold for twenty-five years ago.

Hongkong has 221,000 inhabitants and is one of the great seaports of the world. We have been told that real estate rentals are little, if at all, high in this city.

"A Kamaaina" mentions the prosperity of these Islands during the period that the whale fisheries flourished. Although as many as one hundred and fifty ships visited this port annually, and the native population was much larger than it is at present, the standard price of land during the forties and fifties was \$1 per acre, and few sales at that.

Any person who undertakes to predict the future values of real estate must first of all know what the price of sugar and of labor will be during the next ten years.

A tired Patriot does not always make a retiring politician.

## AN ANGRY PEOPLE.

Close upon the close of the war comes an angry cry of indignation from the people at the treatment of the soldiers by the Government. Money was lavishly voted by Congress. It has been lavishly spent. With abundance

of food in the country the soldiers have been scantily fed. Forty per cent of the men in the large army are said to have been on the sick list during a short three months' war. The men have been supplied with shoddy clothing, and ill-made shoes. The medical department has failed to establish an efficient medical service. The massing camps have been badly selected, or improperly managed.

On the whole, a foreigner, after reading our newspapers, and John Sherman's invective against Secretary Alger, would conclude that the American people were without business methods.

The simple truth is, that comparatively the business conduct of the war has been much more successful than could have been expected, under the circumstances.

The Sovereign people chose to declare war without military preparation and without forethought. When the pessimists, like Admiral Erben, said: "before you declare war, prepare for it," there was a howl of derision. The people cried "fight! fight! Never mind preparation!" When the naval and military men said "put off the invasion of Cuba until the danger from yellow fever is over," the response was "fight the Spaniards." The people refused to talk about preparation when the cry of "Remember the Maine" was ringing in their ears.

We earnestly discourage "booms," and exaggerated opinions about values, that create unwholesome excitement in a community, injure the young men, and invariably end in much distress. The words used by "a Kamaaina," regarding the future of these Islands, are almost identical with the vague, glittering words used everywhere in the country by "boomers." In every enterprising town, and there are many thousands of them, there is a class of active and respectable citizens who present with great force and eloquence certain special reasons why each town is destined to be a great commercial center." This class says: "Our town has peculiar facilities, and its geo-

graphical position is such as to secure

for it enormous growth." We have seen these very words used in some hundreds of prospectuses issued by towns and cities, fifteen years ago, when very moderate prices now prevail.

At the close of the Civil war, prudent men advised the establishment of a military staff, and the organization of the militia forces under Federal authority. Congress, that is, the people, refused. All were tired of war. The navy was neglected and the magnificent fighting ships we have, were built in spite of great hostility from the West.

Providence, therefore, kindly fixed up a fight for Uncle Sam, so that his opponent was an old, crippled, poverty-stricken, bed-ridden, paralyzed "critter" that couldn't handle a gun.

The organization of a great army is a business, and demands business methods. Capable as the volunteer is he must be trained. Old soldiers know that "magnificent assaults," "desperate charges," "bayonet attacks," "forced marches" depend upon "grub" and well regulated bowels, and not upon fine bands of music playing to Old Glory.

A big sandwich, with plenty of beans and coffee, steady the soldier on the field better than an eloquent oration about duty and sacrifice.

To put some thousands of inexperienced men into official positions, and expect them to properly and successfully conduct an army is like importing a hundred clergymen into these Islands and expecting them to instantly organize successful sugar plantations.

The suffering of the soldiers is due mainly to the want of preparation. The want of preparation is due to the indifference of the people. There is now a widespread desire to "skin somebody." It will not be done. Congress will investigate the cause. By the time that is finished the people will have cooled off, and forgotten about the affair. "Back numbers" do not interest the public. There will, however, remain the national self consciousness that the people must share the blame.

Perhaps sufficient credit will never be given to the men who, as veterans of the Civil War, have done masterly work in calling a great army suddenly out of the ground. Without their experience, and knowledge, it would have been utterly impossible to have done what has been done. Had the entire business of the organization been left to them, and the politicians been "reduced to the ranks" even much more would have been accomplished.

Much that has been learned during the last three months will be forgotten. Enough will be remembered to place the military and naval service on a better footing.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

Schools on the American plan in Cuba sounds all right.

Perhaps China anticipated what would come

## FOR A NEW NAVY

Opening Bids on Twenty-Eight More Fighters.

## SPEED AND COST FIGURES

Japan Wants the Ladrones—Will Try to Purchase—Million Rations for Cuba.

## FOR NEW NAVY.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The Navy Department opened bids at noon today for sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers and twelve torpedo-boats, to cost in aggregate not to exceed \$15,000,000, as provided in the last naval appropriation act. These destroyers and torpedo-boats constitute the largest single addition ever made to the Navy. The destroyers are to be completed within eighteen months and the torpedo-boats within twelve months.

According to the requirements of the department the destroyers are to have a guaranteed speed of 28 knots and the torpedo-boats 26 knots. The destroyers are to be about 400 tons and are to cost not more than \$250,000 each, while the torpedo-boats are to be about 150 tons and to cost not more than \$70,000 each.

Representatives of all the great shipbuilding firms were present when the bids were opened. The bids, plans, etc., were piled several feet high and there promises to be much delay in awarding the contracts. Some of the department officials thought it would take two weeks to get the bids fully tabulated, as there was a wide range owing to the department's call for two classes of propositions, one based strictly on the department's plans and specifications and others based on the individual ideas of the builders, all essential requirements being noted.

## LADRONES WANTED.

SEATTLE (Wash.), August 25.—Japanese diplomats are watching with great interest the development of peace between the United States and Spain. They are particularly interested in the territorial changes made by the peace treaty. Late Japanese newspapers agree that the country should buy the Ladrones Islands either from the United States or Spain. Japan is reaching out in every way to develop her fisheries and it is with this view that the Ladrones are being considered. It is not that Japan wants a naval stronghold or wishes to extend her influence in the South seas that the purchase is proposed. The Japanese hope that the Ladrones will be returned to Spain. They believe they can purchase them much cheaper from that very sick continental power than from the United States.

## A MILLION RATIONS.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The Comal sailed from Tampa to Havana today with 1,000,000 Government rations for distribution to the starving people of Cuba. Supplies will be furnished to other provinces of the island under the direction of officers of the army an emergency may demand.

It has been learned that there will be no difficulties regarding the entry of the supply vessels to Cuban ports or their distribution under the orders of United States army officers. It is stated that the Spanish authorities in Cuba are glad to have the provisions sent in.

## THIRTEEN FOOT BOAT.

ATLANTIC CITY (N. Y.), August 25.—In a boat thirteen feet long, well provisioned, Captain William Andrews has sailed from Young's ocean pier for a trip to Europe. His boat, which is peculiarly constructed, is known as the Phantom Ship. The captain expects to reach Europe within sixty days in spite of all storms.

Captain Andrews says there is nothing experimental in the performance. This will be his fifth similar voyage across the Atlantic, his first being in 1878. His last voyage was in 1892, and it was one full of severities and discomforts.

## PERSIAN GRAIN RIOTS.

LONDON, August 25.—A special from Teheran, persia, to the Times says the agitation at Tabriz against the prominent holders of grain is becoming serious. Fifteen persons are reported to have been killed in conflicts between the troops and the rioters. The houses of many wealthy persons have been looted.

## ROOSEVELT IN 1904.

CHICAGO, August 25.—Chicago has launched a Presidential boom for Theodore Roosevelt. A number of men prominent in Republican politics of the city met at the Union League Club today and organized a Roosevelt 1904 Club.

## JAPY FIND GOLD.

TAPACHULCA (Mexico), August 24.—The Japanese colony in this State is excited over the gold discoveries, a mine of great richness having been opened, giving a new industry to the colony, which bids fair to be one of the most flourishing in the country.

## NAVAL RESERVE.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Naval officials say that next week all the men called from the various states to man warships of the auxiliary navy will be discharged, with the possible exception of those on the four old monitors around Boston.

## Jay Gould Estate.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—George Gould, head of the family of the late Jay Gould and guardian of the millions left by the financier, will arrive in New York from Switzerland on September 4. Within a few days of that date Frank Jay Gould, the youngest of the children, will come of age, and then, according to the will of Jay Gould, the great fortune must be divided. That will mark the end of the estate left by the "Wizard of Wall Street." The securities will be sold and each heir will get his share of the \$80,000,000.

## Kinai Weekly Service.

A weekly service to Hilo will be inaugurated by the steamship Kinai beginning on the 13th inst. She will sail from this port at 10 o'clock every Tuesday and touch at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and the usual windward Hawaii ports, reach Hilo Wednesday night. The Kinai will remain at Hilo Thursday and Friday and leave for Honolulu on Friday night and calling at landings on the route, reach Honolulu Sunday morning.

## Correspondence Grist.

All the correspondents are sending out yellow stories on the difference over the occupancy of the Executive building grounds by United States troops. The local Government does not wish a military establishment about the place any longer. Gen. Merriman, it is understood, wished to have the First New York take possession and rather questioned the assumption that the compound was now civil property. There has been but a brief exchange of views. There may be something further and there may be nothing further. The Cabinet offered the old barracks and part of the bungalow for the First New York, but did not care to have the basement occupied or sentries placed and desires to reserve the drill shed for the N. G. H.

## Bold Daylight Burglary.

Peter Johnson's house, on Palace Walk, was burglarized about 8:30 yesterday morning. A trunk was opened and \$26 abstracted therefrom. Mrs. Johnson had locked the house and gone to the fish market. Detective Kaapa thinks the thief was some one perfectly acquainted with the premises.

## A TRAGEDY STORY

## Incomplete Account of a Violent Death on Kauai.

## End of a Manilaman—Find of a Field Luna—Knife Had Been Used. Suspicion.

The Mikahala, which arrived from Kauai Sunday, brought a report which may mean another tragedy at a murder trial from Koloa. It is stated that just before the steamer sailed from Koloa last Saturday morning a man was brought in from the cane fields about a mile from the mill with his throat cut from ear to ear. He had been discovered by a luna, who was driving a bullock cart to the field, and was unconscious and in his last throes when found. The wound was evidently inflicted but a short time before. A piece of flesh from the throat was hanging alongside the body, showing a small section of the windpipe.

Deputy Sheriff Waialeale and Dr. Waugh of Koloa were hastily summoned. Sheriff Coney was also sent for from Lihue. The man died in a short time.

The dead man was a native of Manila and a laborer on Kekaha plantation. His name could not be learned. Suspicion of murder tends generally in a certain direction at Koloa, although when the Mikahala sailed there was nothing tangible to work upon.

Nothing official concerning the matter has yet been received by the Marshal.

## JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

## Opposition Papers Show Anger. Division of Money.

A number of Japanese papers opposing Count Okuma are "wild-eyed" over the settlement of Hawaii with the Tokio Government on account of the immigrant trouble. They say Japan is fighting for a principle and not money, and urge that the Government decline to receive the \$75,000 indemnity for the reason that Hawaii, in tendering the settlement, declines to admit that it is in the wrong.

One of the Yokohama papers says:

The Government is said to be experiencing some difficulty in the distribution of the compensation recently paid by the Hawaiian authorities in connection with the emigration trouble to the parties concerned in the affair. The claims originally made by the latter amounted to more than 400,000 yen. Some of these were considered by the Government as obviously unreasonable. In making the claim of damages to Hawaii, therefore, the Japanese Government put the amount at 250,000 yen, but now as the result of the negotiations it was further reduced to 150,000 yen, which is less than half the amount demanded by the aggrieved parties. Under these circumstances, the authorities are much exercised over the fixing of the rate of compensation to each party.

In an interview Hoshi says the indemnity affair was settled by Secretary Day, Minister Hatch and himself.

## Natives Complain.

Two of the small farmers who were all but ruined by the Sunday raid of the soldiers on Manoa valley were native Hawaiians. They saw the work of a whole year wrecked in a few minutes by men whose thoughtlessness was really criminal. The natives, quiet and industrious people, with tears in their eyes, complained to some of the kamaaina. It is more than likely that claims will be lodged against the United States Government at Washington for the damage done by the soldiers in Manoa last Sunday.

## Drowned in the Surf.

C. P. Johnson, brother of W. R. Johnson of Honolulu, was accidentally drowned while swimming at Kauakai, Molokai, Friday afternoon. He was out a good ways and sank suddenly, not to rise again. Heart failure is supposed to have been the cause. At least accounts the body had not been recovered. Johnson was a stranger in the Islands, having arrived by the Andrew Welch on her last trip, with bloodied stock for the new Molokai Ranch Co.

## TALKS IN TRUTH Stop Coughing!

## H. Labouchere's View on the War Ending.

## Expansion—American Conduct—A Spanish Guess—Farragut Up for Repairs Again.

## "LABBY" SPEAKS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Henry Labouchere, in Truth, says that a large standing army would be necessary if the United States were to embark on a spirited foreign policy of annexation. "This army," he declares, "would soon crush out democracy at home and in the end some popular General would feel it his duty to save society by making himself such a president as the Constitution never contemplated."

"The Old World," he continues, "in its dealings with the new, assumes an attitude of condescension as ridiculous as it is unwarranted. One of the salient features of the late war was the honest, generous and chivalrous conduct of the United States Government, forces and people from the beginning to the end of the campaign. It is only just to express the general feeling of admiration which the new chivalry has created throughout Europe."

## SPANISH GUESS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, referring to the rumors of a Jamaican movement for annexation to the United States, says: "The Spanish papers predict that the American intrigues in Jamaica will ultimately extend to Canada and result as similar intrigues in Cuba have resulted, and will prove the beginning of a nemesis to punish Great Britain for encouraging imperialism in the United States."

## FARRAGUT A HOODOO BOAT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The torpedo boat destroyer Farragut, recently launched at the Union Iron Works, gives promise of being the only hoodoo ship ever launched from the noted shipyard at the Potrero. In keeping with her record since she slipped gracefully into the waters of the bay, she is again up for repairs. This time her injuries are so serious as to preclude the possibility of her official trial for many weeks to come.

## PERIL OF MISSIONARIES.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Daily Mail's Hongkong correspondent telegraphs: "The British Consulate at Klaung-Chau, Hainan, has asked the American Consul at Canton to urge the Viceroy to send soldiers to Nodae, near Hoi-How, to protect the lives and property of American missionaries there, who have been obliged to flee for their lives from Nodae and seek the protection of the British Consul at Hoi-How."

Today the American Consul at Canton notified the Viceroy of the state of affairs, and requested him to immediately telegraph peremptory orders to the officers of the disturbed district to disperse the rioters and protect the lives and property of the Americans.

## ANDREE SEARCH.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The expedition of Theodore Lerner, which started in May last in search of Herr Andree and to prosecute scientific investigation, has returned to Hammerfest, in order to enable his ship, the Heliogoland, to refit prior to starting on another voyage. Herr Lerner found no trace of the missing aeronaut, but achieved interesting geographical and scientific results.

## ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley reached Washington this afternoon, over the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was quickly noticed at almost all of the stations along the line, and throughout the trip was greeted with cheering crowds. When the train pulled into the depot here he found a compact mass of spectators which filled the depot and overflowed out into the train shed. The Admiral and Mrs. Schley, when they appeared, were greeted with cheers and shouts of "Hurrah for Schley!"

## Stock Market.

The dealing Saturday on 'Change was in these stocks at the figures given:

## Sales At Asked

C. Brewer &amp; Co. .... \$450.00 \$600.00

Am. Sugar Co. .... 115.00 120.00

Kipahulu Sugar Co. .... 110.00 115.00

Ookala Sugar Co. .... 112.50

Ookala Sugar Co. .... 114.00

## Some forty shares changed hands.

This is the list, with figures, so far, but no other sales than the above:

Ewa .... \$255.00

Haw. Agr. Co. .... 400.00

Haw. Sugar Co. (Mak) .... 175.00

Honokaa .... 400.00

Hauki .... 250.00

Kahu .... 145.00 150.00

Oahu (assessable) .... 140.00 185.00

Pac. Sugar Mill .... 275.00 240.00

Honolu .... 345.00

Peepee .... 215.00

Pioneer Mill .... 400.00

Waihala Sugar Co. .... 200.00

Waimanalo .... 195.00

Wilder S S Co. .... 117.50

I. I. S. N. Co. .... 150.00

Mutual Tel Co. .... 14.00

Hawn. Electric Co. .... 197.50

The Chamber of Commerce will hold a special meeting at 10 o'clock this

morning for the final consideration of its memorial to be presented to the Commission.

A number of cases of mumps have been quarantined at the Military hospital. The first case arrived by the Arizona.

Deputy Attorney General E. P. Doe left by the steamer James Makie yesterday afternoon for Kapaa on court business.

The Government band will give a concert at the Hawaiian hotel this evening complimentary to Maj. Gen. Merriman.

C. Brewer &amp; Co. announce that the bark Johanna, 1,164 tons, will sail from New York on or about October 15 for Honolulu.

The Cabinet is in no hurry to issue the retail wine and beer licenses for this Island and may not get around to them for some time.

Mrs. Woodworth, wife of Col. Woodworth, Gen. Merritt's staff, is a through passenger by the Scandia for Manila to join her husband.

About two dozen United States wagons were on the Waikiki road at a time Saturday, hauling supplies to the troops at the camp.

Hawaii will likely be entitled to one cadet at West Point and one at Annapolis. Selections are made by competitive examination.

The band welcomed the Scandia at the Oceanic wharf Saturday morning. The New York regiment band, on board the steamer, also played.

There is a batch of applications six inches high at the Interior Office for light wines and beer licenses under an act passed by the last Legislature.

J. Q. Wood is still at work upon a program for a concert, the proceeds of which will go toward paying off the debts of the Foot Ball Association.

An order has been sent to the States for several hundred dollars of Hawaiian dimes to be made over there and sold here at a little above face value.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin have returned from Maunawili to their residence at Waikiki. Mrs. Irwin intends to leave for San Francisco on the 14th.

Mrs. E. Hoffman, of Oakland, has sent to the Commissioner of Agriculture some seed of the Norfolk Island pine for the purpose of experiments at the Government nursery.

It came from the Coast yesterday that Col. Soper and Mr. Valentine, brother of the president of Wells Fargo, were floating stock of the proposed new Waiala plantation.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company has recently received a large shipment of "The Perfect Plows." They claim this plow requires less animal power to draw it and cuts an excellent furrow without digging down.

Engineers at Camp McKinlary have received instructions to make requisitions for all clothing needed to January 1. This is taken as an indication that the corps will remain here until that date at least.

Col. G. W. Macfarlane, John Cassidy, B. Pollitz, Frank Gassaway, C. Walters, Miss Juliette Smith, J. K. Farley and H. Schulze were among the number of passengers to sail by the Coptic for the States.

Although the tendency nowadays is to have a large variety of coloring in a room, the colors of each piece of furniture and covering should be carefully studied out. Hopp &amp; Co. make it their business to assist you.

Purser John Grube has been appointed to the steamer W. G. Hall and Geo. Piltz, formerly of the Kauai, takes the same position on the Mikahala. Freight Clerk Hansman, of the Mikahala, has been promoted to be purser of the Kauai.

"Representative men of Honolulu" and "in the Insular Republic" are the subjects of two well-written articles in the Minneapolis Sunday Times of August 14. The group portrait of prominent men is reproduced in connection with the first named contribution.

Luis Andrade, the baker, has the contract for supplying large quantities of bread to the United States troops.

John Andrade, the carriage man, has the contract for the hack business of the officers to and from town. The express company with which Frank Andrade is connected has a contract for hauling for the troops.

One of the events arranged for Regatta Day is a twelve-car barge race on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to

## NINTH OF LINE

Head of United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

## MISSION OF DR. H. S. PRITCHETT

Work That Has Been Done—To Be Undertaken—Speaks of Hilo Bay. Others—The Bureau.

Dr. H. S. Pritchett, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is the ninth of his line and the youngest man ever at the head of the work. The bureau is the oldest of scientific character in the home Government. It was established in 1807 by Jefferson. Headquarters are in a building near the Capitol at Washington. From that point Dr. Pritchett, who leaves for the Mainland today after a hurried visit to the Islands, directs the movements of eleven vessels and several hundred skilled men, besides the necessary clerical and manual working force. Dr. Pritchett is from St. Louis, where he was in charge of the observatory and had a chair in Washington University. He is a pleasant, frank gentleman, with an air of attention and business about him. For about fifteen years he has been with the bureau. Dr. Pritchett was down here in 1882. Then he saw the Island of Oahu only. This time he has visited Maui and Hawaii.

The United States has coast line aggregating 32,000 miles. Hawaii has 1,200 miles. There is a good deal of coast line to Cuba and Porto Rico and if the Philippines come under Old Glory that far-off possession has some fourteen hundred islands of coast line. Cuba and Porto Rico are certain to be added to the territory of the bureau and Dr. Pritchett sees an immense amount of work ahead. The work of the survey is not only of a high order, but must be most thorough. Such maps and charts must be provided that will "make navigation easy" and at the same time supply for all concerned the fullest possible information of an endless variety and of the utmost exactness.

Dr. Pritchett reports directly to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage, but was sent down here largely through the wish of President McKinley, whose interest in the group from a purely utilitarian standpoint is becoming more apparent right along. The mission of the head of the bureau is easily defined. It is simply to view the field and report and recommend with the view to extending the work of the bureau to this district at once. It may be that the Controller of the Currency will not regard Hawaii within the provisions of the act appropriating for work on the Pacific Coast, but the delay on that account will not be great. At present two steamers are available for work here and it is probable that both will be sent down.

Much work has done in the survey department here and by the American Navy that will be accepted by Dr. Pritchett's Bureau just as compiled. The visitor speaks in the highest terms of the completeness and correctness of what has been done on land and in the harbors and on the coast. Prof. Alexander is especially commended.

In an interview Dr. Pritchett said that there was no necessity for work by his Bureau in Honolulu Bay or Pearl Harbor Referring to Pearl Lochs he thought it might be expected that the channel would be dredged out at a reasonably early date. The undertaking was not a difficult one at all, according to reports, but on account of the fact of considerable of the work being in the breakers it might take more time than had been estimated.

Dr. Pritchett spoke directly of Hilo Bay. He said the first work under his orders would be there, at Kahului and at Koolau harbor, on the windward side of this Island. First will be the surveys and soundings and in this compilation will be included bottom investigations, determining where sand, coral or mud lie. All tide data will be carefully prepared and the currents will be studied tirelessly. The land conditions presence or absence of streams will be figured upon. Then will come decisions on breakwater for Hilo one wall only may be required. Two or more may be needed. Dr. Pritchett said that Hilo Bay he believed, could be made a fine harbor. Work will be done here to his bureau. No breakwater can be located till the action of tides swells current stream flow from shore sand movement and many other things are known positively. It would be folly and short-sighted to start baldly with the construction of a seawall.

Attorney General Smith is the man who brought down on his devoted head the abominable lamentations threats and condemnations of some Hilo people for urging in the Legislature here almost precisely what Dr. Pritchett now says.

Of Kauai, Dr. Pritchett remarked that it presented less difficulty for preparation to use as a harbor than did Hilo bay. Dr. Pritchett agrees that he did not have time to visit Kauai bay, but takes along a copy of the survey made by Capt. (Admiral) Isachsen which he gave in fair considering he had used in making it and the first. Excellent maps have been made of all the harbors that have been regularly surveyed under the Hawaiian Government. One thing the head of the bureau is pleased with as simplifying his work

is the absence of the fog so prevalent just off all of the coast line of the Mainland.

The United States Survey Bureau in the Pacific at present is doing an elaborate work on the mouth of the Yukon river with the purpose of aiding new navigation. About 100 of Dr. Pritchett's best men are up there at present. Some of these men will be down here in time. They hope to find a deep water channel in the mighty Yukon.

Dr. Pritchett is of the vast train of visitors enthusiastic over the climatic charms of Hawaii and hopes to visit the Islands soon again. He has met many of the leading citizens here and has made many friends.

## Mr. Jones to Retire.

C. M. Cooke will become president and manager of the Bank of Hawaii after October 1. P. C. Jones will retire and will leave for an extensive vacation in Philadelphia, Boston and other eastern cities. He will retain his interests in the bank and other institutions, however. Mr. Jones will soon go on the list of retired business men, looking only after his personal investments. He will live a part of the time in the States.

## JAPS AND PAKES

Indulge in a Small War on a Maui Estate.

A Victory for Japs—Had the Numbers—Police Interference—Cause of Row—Maui Social Life.

MAUI, Sept. 3, 1898.—Tuesday evening, August 20th, Camp No. 1, Spreckelsville, was the scene of a general fight between the Japanese and Chinese laborers. Most of the three hundred Japanese living in the camp took part in driving a hundred or more Chinese from the settlement. The weapons used were sticks and stones. Nothing more serious than bruised faces and bitten heads was the result of the contact. The row continued from 8 to 10:45 p.m. The police under Sheriff L. M. Baldwin arrived about 10 o'clock and after a good deal of soothing talk on the part of the Sheriff and Manager G. M. Coote, peace was restored without making any arrests. Several stories were told of the origin of the trouble, but the following is most authentic: A Japanese lost his watch which was found by a Chinese who refused to give it up without a reward. A struggle ensued in which friends and countrymen of both parties engaged. In spite of the fact that the Japs were successful in the encounter they still failed to secure the watch, the Chinese having recovered it at the hands of the Chinese, and they are making dire threats. The police are on the qui vive for further continuation of the fight because the watch of the Japanese has not as yet been recovered.

Last evening, the 2nd, the September meeting of the Makawao Literary Society took place at the residence of C. H. Dickson, Haiku. The following pleasing program was rendered: Tinker's Chorus—Messrs. Dickey, Baldwin, Nicoll. Recitation—"Country Courtin'"—Miss Kitty Johnson. Chorus—"Don Jose of Seville." Piano Solo—Miss May Damon. Shadow Pantomime, Scene from Ancient Hawaii. Characters Kamehameha I, His Son, Hawaii, Kanska Baby and Sleek, a Missionary. Vocal Solo—Mrs. Nicoll. Chorus—"Dreaming, Dreaming, Farce"—Never Say Die."

In the farce the characters were successfully assumed by Mrs. S. E. Taylor, Misses Nicoll and Ethel Smith, by Messrs. Baldwin, Dickey and W. Beckwith. The audience especially enjoyed the many funny situations in the farce and the (original) shadow pantomime.

Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 23, the Makawao polo tournament postponed from Saturday last on account of rain was successfully carried out in spite of a heavy shower, the cause being about half the spectators to leave the grounds before the play was finished. The three contesting teams were as follows: Reds—L. Tempsky (captain), S. Crook and W. Babbit. Whites—G. Bailey (captain), Fred Alexander, Henry Damon and Sam Baldwin. Blues—Arthur Baldwin (captain) Fred Alexander and S. Crook.

The Reds were vanquished by the Whites by a score of 12 to 6, the former making one goal and touchdown and the latter 2 goals and 2 touchdowns. The Blues beat the Whites and won the tournament by a score of 12 to 10—the former making 2 goals and 2 touchdowns, and the latter one goal and 2 touchdowns.

On the 25th, a polo tournament was held in Makawao for the season.

Lono of Honolulu has been soliciting subscriptions on Maui for building an addition to Kawaiahae church.

Rev. W. Ault will hold service on the morning of the 5th at Wailuku and in the evening at Spreckelsville.

Friday, the 1st, the 2nd, on Tempakai, left for New Zealand. The same day Arthur and Fred Baldwin departed for their colleges on the Mainland.

Thursday, August 25th, S. Kellino principal of the Waimea school gave a luncheon in honor of Col. F. W. Parker and party. Weather warm, with a few light showers.

## Some Names

Ex-Governor Hogg of Texas, now at the Hawaiian Hotel, besides being a man of force and strong convictions has a vein of humor which finds all sorts of channels. His two daughters are named Ima and Lila, and a son is named Moore. These three names in full introduced in succession invariably have the effect originally conceived of. Miss Ima Hogg is with her father here.

For the coffee plantation mauka of the Waiau sugar estate there has just been completed a building 32x64 and a story and a half high. Within is set up machinery for the preparation of coffee for the market. It will be cleaned, etc., and brought to Hilofield Honolulu for the finishing.

## GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE

The finest quality of leaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the root used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, a gripe, grippe and whooping cough it is unequalled by any other. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## "JAMIE" ON DECK

Wandering Wilder on the Native Heath Again.

Has Been Looking After Missionary Interests in the Carolines.

## Travel Notes.

Jamie Wilder returned by the Coptic. It is hard to say where he is from; easier to point out where he is not from. Jamie is a Bohemian; a nervous, hot-footed, venturesome Arab. Ever, and anon he drops in home for a good, full, free, wholesome breath of air. Then he is off. Last time he was in Borneo; then Japan. He visited home again, but was soon in the land of the Mikado once more. Last year he was in Manila, over the late battlefield, in Iloilo and on a hundred other Islands of the Philippine group.

Later, a fact of more interest, he was on Ponape. On Kusai, near by, are the American mission schools. At Ponape was the Spanish gunboat Quirós and a garrison of 200 men to terrorize the natives. These places are in the Caroline Islands, Spanish possessions. The natives on Ponape kill every Spaniard who dares wander away from the walled garrison. Wilder went fifteen miles in the country among the natives, and was received cordially because he was American.

Jamie was at Guam two months and left just before the Charleston arrived. He was advised to go by the Spaniards. They anticipated trouble between Spain and the United States and suspected Wilder. They said he was a spy. The Bohemian sailed in a schooner to Yokohama. There he first heard of the war and the surrender of Guam to the Charleston.

Mr. Wilder brings one story which will be of vast interest to the mission boards. He says that the gunboat Ca-  
lao, captured by Admiral Dewey at Manila, is really the Quirós, which lay at Ponape and which, it was feared, would destroy the missions on Kusai. A fight started on Ponape between King Nan Pi and King Paul. The Spaniards attempted to stop it, when both Kings turned upon the meditators. They pressed the Spaniards into the garrison. The Quirós sailed for Guam, Yap and Manila for assistance. It is the opinion of Mr. Wilder, as well as of others in the Orient, that the natives have, long ere this, made the usual end of the Spanish garrison and are now in full possession of the Carolines. If this is a fact, the American and Hawaiian missions are perfectly safe, for the natives are thoroughly in accord with this work.

Mr. Wilder will remain two or three months at home and will then sail for a tour of Europe. He says he is tired of the hot weather and savage manners of the East Indies and wishes now to enjoy a season in the cradle of Christendom.

## SUGAR HIGHER.

Centrifugal Market Reported Firm Closing Strong.

Circular Letter No. 268.

Honolulu, H. I., Sept. 2, 1898.

Dear Sir—By the arrival of the last mails we are able to give you the following latest sugar quotations:

CENTRIFUGALS remain at 4 1/4, with a firm market.

BEETS also remain at 9s 4 1/4d per cwt.

ARRIVALS have been the Mohican from Honolulu, Aug. 13; Marie Hackfield, from Honolulu, Aug. 17; Albert, from Hilo, Aug. 17; Roderick Dhu, from Hilo, Aug. 18; Ottolie Fjord, from Kahului, Aug. 18; Aloha, from Honolulu, Aug. 18, Archer, from Honolulu, Aug. 20th.

SAILINGS have been the J. D. Spreckels, for Honolulu on the 13th, (arrived), S. N. Castle, for Honolulu on the 17th, (arrived).

Rev. W. Ault will hold service on the morning of the 5th at Wailuku and in the evening at Spreckelsville.

Friday, the 1st, the 2nd, on Tempakai, left for New Zealand. The same day Arthur and Fred Baldwin departed for their colleges on the Mainland.

Thursday, August 25th, S. Kellino principal of the Waimea school gave a luncheon in honor of Col. F. W. Parker and party. Weather warm, with a few light showers.

## THIS IS NEAT.

Gen. Lee's Response to Advices on the Protocol

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., August 12.—General Lee received a telegram from Adjutant General Corbin at Washington today announcing that peace had been declared. He wired in reply:

"Thank you. I will at once order the seventh corps to cease firing."

The general was at least facetious, even if not sarcastic, as that city is about the nearest that any regiment of his command has got to Cuba. The seventh will probably get an opportunity to go there to do garrison duty, however, but that is not a particularly pleasant thought to a good man, who would prefer to return home, saying that they did not enlist for police duty, but rather to fight for their country, and opportunity for that being over, they no longer have any desire to serve.

Very truly yours,

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

## At Country Home:

Chief Justice Judd and Mrs. Judd returned Thursday morning to Keauhou, in Kualoa, where they will remain until they have finished their vacation. In addition to the lanai and sleeping apartments which were built some time ago at the Kualoa place the Chief Justice has nearly completed an additional building of a plain character which will be of great service to his large family and many friends. He has planted a number of fruit trees and forest trees, mainly iron wood, and is also constructing a bath of the cemented stones, which is supplied from an abundant spring on the premises. With the advice of an aged friend who is occasionally found in these parts, named "Uncle Billy," he, the Chief Justice, is becoming an accomplished landscape gardener.

## Brewers to Build.

C. Brewer & Co. have purchased a twenty years' lease of their lot on Queen street for \$1,200 per annum and will forthwith erect a large brick building on it to replace the old structure. While building operations are going on the firm will occupy the warehouse premises in front.

## LEADS TO FRANCE AND RUSSIA

## ALLIANCE PLANS

Spain Looking About for Strong Friends.

## LEADS TO FRANCE AND RUSSIA

Efforts of Spain to Save Herself French Help Desirable—Stanley on Another Alliance.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "One paper here declares boldly on the authority of an anonymous French diplomatist, that a treaty of alliance has been signed by Spain, France and Russia, with the object of counteracting Anglo-German influence in Morocco. Others papers mention the matter, but without affirming that a treaty has been actually signed.

"The idea of a permanent rapprochement between France and Spain is certainly in the air and may in time assume considerable practical importance. It had its origin in France's role in the peace negotiations, and the reports of friction with England over Spain's military activity in the neighborhood of Gibraltar. Many patriotic Spaniards, who apprehend further sacrifices during the forthcoming peace negotiations, regard the suggestion of a French alliance with much favor, especially as French help will be very useful also in the great work of financial and economic re-organization, which Spain must undertake directly peace is concluded. At the same time it must be noted that the protocol, signed under French auspices, produced a great deal of popular dissatisfaction, because, while making the loss of the Antilles irrevocable, it may also result in the loss of the Philippines. It remains to be seen whether France will render effective assistance.

STANLEY AGAINST ALLIANCE. CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Henry M. Stanley, the famous explorer, journalist and author, once an American citizen and now a member of the English House of Commons, has placed himself on record as opposed to Anglo-American alliance. He recognizes the fact that England and America are bound together by numerous ties and are yearly drawing closer together, but in spite of that fact he advises caution and thinks it to the interest of neither nation to adopt a fettering and entangling alliance.

## UNCLE SAM

It is said, will take more care in providing room, comfort and good feed for the horses he will send to the Philippines than he does for the privates.

This is because they cannot take care of themselves. A good horse is faithful to you and you should be faithful to him, by giving him good, wholesome food, regularly.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Original and Only Generic.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the only genuine and the best.

It is a powerful medicine which cures pain and affords a calm, refreshing sleep.

WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when it is excited.

It is a great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cure diarrhea."

Plantation Breaking and Double Mold Board Plows

that we chiefly pride ourselves. These

are in use on nearly every plantation

on the Islands. Only within the last

three weeks we have sold a number

## ON SHIP SHOOTING

Officer of the Iowa Tells of Work  
and Its Effects.

## STRENGTH OF SHORE BATTERY

No Longer Great Fear of Torpedo Boats.  
Value of Rapid Fire-Searchlights.  
Armor-Men.

(New York Sun, July 18.)

An officer on the Iowa during the recent fight of Santiago with Cervera's ships has written a resume of the effect upon the ships and men of the shooting during a battle, which was published in yesterday's Commercial Advertiser. He gives his views:

This battle will be accepted by some naval experts as the only one of modern times that could be counted on for theoretical conclusions of value to the builders of warships. In the Yalu River the inequality of the two sides in character

sight the wounded men and is a comfort to know in gear at hand.

Perhaps one of the most important lessons is the advantage of smokeless powder. With the incessant firing of our ships there was always smoke hanging round some part of the ship's batteries, though we had a gentle breeze and the enemy was to windward of us. Fire from the guns had to be slackened again and again, and a double punishment had to be exacted with little punishment if the smoke from the few minutes of firing at the leading ships had not left a cloud which, combined with the firing of the smaller quick-fire guns. Of course, with a quick-fire gun, any temporary lifting of the smoke will give plenty of time to deliver a fire, but with the slower firing turret guns the view is limited and for some time. The smoke from our guns did not end in gear either, as some part of the ship was almost bound to protrude, and with this assistance his guns could be laid. Both sides were even in this, however, since, with the exception of the Colon, none of the Spanish ships had smokeless powder. The Colon did not have any heavy guns in her turrets, as they had not been completed. Wash deck gun, it is said, were in their turrets, but the turrets could not have been so small as that would imply.

The teachings of Mahan about men were fully borne out. The great lesson of the war is the importance of the personnel. Poor men make poor ships. No matter how brave and efficient the officers may be, they cannot fight well with a poor crew. Thirty men, however, cannot infuse much knowledge and enthusiasm into 500 others. The officers may make the men stand up at the guns and prevent them from jumping overboard by closing the half-ports and by other means, but they cannot cause other than real men-of-war's men to put up a good fight. No wonder that the crews of some of the Spanish ships wanted to jump overboard on coming out of the harbor. All the men were conscripts, and had been impressed just before the departure

ship. Without an exception every ship that was on fire was soon headed in for the beach. It is a fallacy to think that fire drill is all a matter of form on a steel ship. So quickly and rapidly does the fire spread that it seems that even the steel itself must be burning. The importance, also, of keeping watch in every compartment for fire was shown.

This was the greatest difficulty during all the action in getting messages to and from the different parts of the ship. The noise and concussions were too great to allow of the use of any kind of voice tubes, and messengers are slow and unreliable and in danger of being killed. A serious error was made by the messengers on our ship. An order which was intended for the secondary battery only was taken to the turret. The messenger told the officer in one of the 12-inch turrets to point on the torpedo boats and a chance at the Colon was missed. Unless some better means of communication is invented, officers, shut off as they are from any direct orders, must be left to act largely at their own discretion. This is a most unfortunate, as the officer could not be blamed for it.

It is also shown that a practical battle-range-finder has yet to be introduced. Those in use are so delicate that they cannot withstand the discharge of the guns. They get out of order in action, so that the old method of angling on the mast-head height of the enemy has to be relied on. Even the range indicated, though it seems to be, will not be reliable, as the gunners will and every one to a greater or less extent had to use his own judgment in giving the range, and without smokeless powder the opportunities for a prompt correction of range were rare. I do not think the old fork system of establishing the range has gone out for good.

A full knowledge of the nature of the damage from the different guns is valuable to the crew, and to the designers of the ships it will be all-important. Some of the rapid-fire guns suffered so from the blasts of the turret guns that the gun crews were actually blown away from their stations. In other cases the smoke of the firing was so great that the gunners pointed their guns at it. The gate and the smell of the gunpowder was so objectionable that many of the gun crews found it necessary to wrap towels about their mouths. If this is the case with the ordinary old brown coco powder, it must be much worse with the smokeless. Indeed it would be a necessity to have the fumes from the smokeless powder made to go out of the ship, otherwise it will be impossible to keep any of the guns manned during a rapid fire. This suggests the use in the shells of some explosive giving forth poisonous fumes.

Another interesting thing brought out by the action was the extreme short time the Spanish ships were under fire before something happened that dismoralized the crews. It would show that every man on the ship must be so trained to his duties that he knows exactly what to do in case of accident, for there will be no time to wait and summon assistance. The value of coffer dams was conclusively shown by the swelling up of the celluloid so that it closed the six-inch hole. We see that the hole was only occasionally submerged, and the coffer dam itself was not penetrated.

One of the great dangers to be avoided was shown to be splinters. A great number of the wounded were laid out by splinters rather than by the fragments of shot or shell. Steel splinters are very bad. If one could get a ship that was absolutely splinter-proof and fireproof, it would be a long stride in the direction of the ideal—something “unsinkable and unlikable.”

## A BACK BLOW.

The Weapon Small—But None More Certain or Effective.

In these times when backs are lame, when almost every other one we meet has now and then, or all the time, a back that aches or pains—“A weak back,” “a bad back,” a back that makes their life a misery to bear—and still they go on day by day in suffering and pain. Now ‘tis the easiest thing in the world to give this played out back a blow that will settle it, and put in its place a new one equal to any. It’s just like this: Hit at the cause; most backaches come from kidney disorder. Reach the kidneys, start their clogged up fibres in operation; when this is done you can say good-bye to backache.

Here is a case from Battle Creek, Michigan: Mr. Josiah M. Shoup lives at 51 Broad Street, he was a member of the Battle Creek police force for many years. As a member of the force he served the city well, but the rough weather he was often subjected to laid the foundation of kidney trouble, which has troubled him very much. Here is what he says about it: “About three years ago, while on the police force, I contracted from exposure a kidney trouble, which has since given me no end of trouble. The pain was right through my kidneys and across the small of my back; if sitting down and I wanted to stand up I had to rise very slowly, and gently to avoid increasing the pain. I had such tired out feelings all the time, and I was steadily getting worse. About two months ago, hearing of Doan’s Backache Kidney Pills, I got a box. Their action and effect was most complete. They removed the old aching pains for good. I can now get around as quickly as anybody. Doan’s Backache Kidney Pills are certainly as represented.”

Doan’s Backache Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, by all dealers, or will be forwarded by mail to any address, on receipt of price, by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the Islands.

The official Stock Exchange list was issued Saturday afternoon, showing the board for that day. Another session will be held at 10:30 tomorrow morning.

The pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain’s Pain Balm. It also heals the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment, and without the burn is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

PURE  
AND  
SWEET

and free from every blemish  
is the skin, scalp, and hair  
of infants, cleansed, purified,  
and beautified by

CUTICURA  
SOAP

The most effective  
skin purifying and  
beautifying soap in  
the world, as well as  
purest and sweetest  
for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, oily skin, irritations of the scalp with dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple rashes and blemishes of infancy it is incomparable. Guaranteed absolutely pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing, whose certificates of analysis accompany each tablet.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A. Send for our “Treatment of Baby’s Skin,” a book of 84 pages, fully illustrated, containing all that every intelligent mother should know about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free.

MOTHERS! To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burning, and seedy infantile rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. This treatment means comfort and rest for parent as well as grateful relief and refreshing sleep for child, and is pure, sweet, safe, speedy, and economical.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORY: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

## HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salt.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

## C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

## A Few More Left of the Same Sort.

## Manila Cigars

Still “Hold Out  
To Burn” at

HOLLISTER & CO'S.  
TOBACCONISTS.

COR. FORT & MERCHANT STS.

## Now That Plantations

are mostly through grinding for this season, it is time to overhaul Machinery and prepare for the next season.

We have on hand

MAGNOLIA METAL . . .  
RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING of all kinds,  
BOILER COMPOUND for cleaning off scale,  
TROPIC OIL for Engines and Cylinders,

and every kind of HARDWARE or TOOL needed in a Sugar Mill or on a Plantation.

Send Orders to  
E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
LIFE. Established 1836.  
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.  
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.  
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.  
General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;  
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL  
INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELMINA OF MAGDEBURG INSUR-  
ANCE CO.;  
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF  
CANADA;  
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL  
UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co  
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co  
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,  
River and Land Transport,  
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-  
serve, reichsmarks 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance com-  
panies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-  
serve, reichsmarks 8,890,000  
Capital their reinsurance com-  
panies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£13,558,989.

1- Authorized Capital.....£2,000,000

Subscribed.....2,750,000

Paid up Capital.....687,500

2-Fire Funds.....2,748,519

3-Life and Annuity Funds.....10,127,570

£13,558,989

Revenue Fire Branch.....1,551,977

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches.....1,378,611

£2,927,588

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life

Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE  
IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE  
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Elio Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

## STEAMERS GALORE

Prospects of More Frequent Mail  
From States.

## LIKewise LOT MORE PEOPLE

Seattle After the Island Business.  
To Call At Hilo—Excursion.  
Several Boats.

## SEATTLE LINES.

SEATTLE, Aug. 25.—Seattle is making very energetic bids for the Hawaiian trade, and already several vessels are chartered for the round trip to Honolulu. After the sailing of the steamer City of Columbia on August 25, the steamer South Portland will be put on the lists for Honolulu. She is to sail about September 1st, and her cargo is almost completely booked. The South Portland can carry 1,100 tons of freight besides the 400 tons of coal necessary for the round trip. The greater part of the cargo she is to carry is bread-stuffs.

The famous Cuban filibuster Laurada will leave Seattle on the same route about September 15. Arrangements have been made with the management of an eastern excursion party to send its first excursion to Honolulu on the Laurada. It will number about 100 persons and will be followed by a party each month under the same management.

## EXCURSION TO HONOLULU.

SEATTLE, Aug. 22.—This advertisement has appeared in many Sound and interior papers: Excursion to Honolulu, the "Paradise of the Pacific." The fine ocean steamer City of Columbia will sail for Honolulu, August 25th. Special round trip ticket, including stateroom and meals, also includes six days' board at hotel in Honolulu, \$100. Steamer touches at Hilo going and coming.

## COLUMBIA SYNDICATE.

SEATTLE, Aug. 24.—A deal was entered into today between Colegrove & Jacobson and Capt. Chilcoot of Barneson & Chilcoot by which Capt. Chilcoot takes the management of the new Seattle-Honolulu steamship line. A company will be organized as soon as the City of Columbia clears tomorrow and incorporated under the laws of the State with a capital of \$100,000.

Capt. Chilcoot will become manager, while the originators of the line will hold prominent interests and work for the company as they have heretofore.

The present prospects of the company are exceedingly bright. Every dollar is paid that they owe and the first liner clears tomorrow with passengers and a good cargo of freight. Passengers have been booked from this city, Tacoma, Spokane and elsewhere and a large amount of freight secured here and also at Tacoma.

Capt. Chilcoot is one of the most popular men on the Sound, is an old time mariner and a man of good means.

## ANOTHER CANDIDATE

SEATTLE, Aug. 25.—The steamship Centennial is the latest possibility on the Honolulu run from Seattle. She is now in San Francisco, where she was sent in June to enter the Government service. Extensive repairs have lately been made and she recently passed the Government inspection, but too late to be used as a transport. She will be sent back to Seattle in a few weeks and is ready to go to Honolulu or any other Oriental port that her owners desire to send her. She is owned by the Centennial Steamship Company, James Griffiths manager. The matter of her going on the run to the Islands has not been definitely decided and will be taken up and disposed of at a meeting of the directors to be held next week.

## STEAMER COLUMBIA COMING

SEATTLE, Aug. 24.—Ton after ton of freight was lowered into the hold of the steamer City of Columbia today and all night long the work will continue. A tug with two barges of lime from Roche Harbor drew up alongside the steamer yesterday morning and 2,000 barrels of the white stuff is being loaded between decks. Beer to the extent of 400 cases was put into the hold this morning promising many cool and refreshing drinks for the Islanders. A carload of bonded goods arrived from the East and was loaded at once.

Capt. Milnor said this afternoon to a Times reporter that he would surely leave tomorrow morning about 10 o'clock. The departure of the first steamer for our new Eastern possessions will be witnessed by a large crowd. All day many people watched the loading with interest. There will be nearly 150 passengers on the steamer. Considerable Honolulu mail will be taken out.

## THREE IN A FLEET

SEATTLE Aug. 24.—The steamer Eliza Thompson now undergoing extensive repairs at Arlington Dock, is being considered as an addition to the Seattle-Honolulu fleet. The Boston & Alaska Transportation Company desire to charter her to run in connection with the steamers Laurada and South Portland. J. R. Grason who represents the owners, Campbell & Sons of Bath, Me., has gone to San Francisco for a consultation on the matter.

The Eliza Thompson is about the right size for the run to the Islands. In spite of her short length she is an enormous freight carrier. A passenger-deckhouse could easily be put on her whole length. Her engines are easy on coal.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, September 2.  
Br. stmr. Aorangi, Hepworth, 7½ days from Victoria; pass. and mdse. to T. H. Davies & Co.

Br. stmr. Coptic, Sealby, 9 days from Yokohama; pass. and mdse. to H. Hackfield & Co.

Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, 14 hrs. from Makana

Saturday, September 3.

Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, 6 hrs. from Lahaina.

Schr. Moi Wahine, Sam, 22 hrs. from Kohala.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, 18 hrs. from Hamakua.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, 12 hrs. from Kaunakakai.

U. S. troopship Scamia, Hart, 6 days 20 hrs. from San Francisco.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 8 hrs. from Waimea.

Sunday, September 4.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, 11 hrs. from Nawiliwili.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 12 hrs. from Kapaa.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, 12 hrs. from Nawiliwili.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 13 hrs. from Kahului.

Monday, September 5.

Am. bk. Wilna, Slater, 20 days from Nanaimo; 2,477 tons of coal to I. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, September 2.

Stmr. Noeau, Gregory, Honokaa.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, Lahaina.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimea.

Br. stmr. Aorangi, Hepworth, Sydney via Suva.

Stmr. Upolu, Hellingsen, Kohala.

Am. schr. Esther Buhne, Anderson, Port Townsend in ballast.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, Hilo and way ports.

Saturday, September 3.

Stmr. Kilaeua Hou, Weir, Kukaua.

Br. stmr. Coptic, Sealby, San Francisco.

Schr. Kaualani, Pearl Lochs.

Am. bktne W. H. Dimond, Nilson, San Francisco.

Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, Waialua.

Monday, September 5.

Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, Kahuku.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, Kilauea.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.

Am. bk. Sea King, Wallace, Nanaimo Br. ship Enterprise, Langmuir, Port Angeles in ballast.

Schr. Lady Martin, Koolau.

SPOKEN.

August 19.—Lat. 37 N., lon. 34 47 W., Br. ship Dominion, from Baltimore for Honolulu.

August 7.—Lat. 36 35 N., lon. 157 W., big Lurline passed Haw. bark R. P. Rickett, from Honolulu for San Francisco.

FOREIGN PORTS.

VICTORIA, Arrived, Aug. 25, bk.

Amy Turner, from Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Aug. 22,

stmr. Belgic, 6 days and 1 hour from Honolulu; stmr. City of Peking, 16 days from Nagasaki, stmr. Glenarf, 8 days from Honolulu; brig Lurline, 22 days from Kahului; Aug. 24, brig W. G. Irwin, 24½ days from San Francisco; Aug. 25, stmr. Moana, 6 days and 1 hour from Honolulu. Sailed—Aug. 22, Ger. bark J. C. Glade, London; Aug. 24, stmr. Malolo, for Honolulu.

PORT ANGELES—In port Aug. 21,

ship Henry Villard from Honolulu; Haw. bk. Diamond Head, from Honolulu.

SEATTLE—Sailed, Aug. 25, stmr.

City of Columbia, for Honolulu.

EUREKA—Sailed, Aug. 26, schr.

Charles E. Falk, for Honolulu.

POR T TOWNSEND—Arrived, Aug. 21,

ships Henry Villard and E. B. Sutton from Honolulu, Aug. 20, schr. Noxon, from Honolulu.

NANAIMO—Arrived, Aug. 21, ship

Henry Villard, from Honolulu.

SAILING.

SEATTLE—Sailed, Aug. 25, stmr.

City of Columbia, for Honolulu.

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ships Henry Villard and E. B. Sutton from Honolulu, Aug. 20, schr. Noxon, from Honolulu.

NANAIMO—Arrived, Aug. 21, ship

Henry Villard, from Honolulu.

SEATTLE—Sailed, Aug. 25, stmr.

City of Columbia, for Honolulu.

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Henry Villard, from Honolulu.

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City of Columbia, for Honolulu.

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